

DESERET EVENING NEWS

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Horace G. Whitney - Business Manager.

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SALT LAKE CITY, - DEC. 19, 1910.

LOWER COAL RATES.

There is now good prospect that the price of coal will be reduced 50 cents. Part of this reduction will be made by the mine operators and part by the transportation companies.

This will meet with general approval. For the impression is general that the last addition to the price was unwarranted and the protest against it, through the press and other agencies, has been emphatic. We believe those who regulate the price on that commodity have done well in yielding a point in the interest of peace.

The best feature of this victory is that it has been won, as we understand it, by friendly negotiations, because this shows the correct method of settling all such disputes between producer and consumer. To be sure there have been threats of law suits and grand jury investigations, but to anyone who has examined the evidence, as published, on which it was proposed to institute legal proceedings, will agree with us that it was insufficient. In fact this was virtually affirmed in the information supplied the Secretary of State, in which it was shown that the price of coal had advanced from time to time, and that the advances moved with a regularity that implied agreement, but who the guilty parties were had not been positively ascertained. So the coal dealers felt secure. But the result was obtained through friendly conferences on the situation, obviating any further trouble or agitation. This is certainly a matter of congratulation for this community needs peace and harmony more than anything else. It needs union of effort for development.

The coal problem having been settled for the time being, it would be just as well to consider other problems that also need attention. If they can be solved by talking them over and by compromising, as far as can be done, they should not be permitted to remain stumbling blocks in the road of harmony and co-operation. The Mohammedans, at one time, held that fighting was meritorious; that, in fact, it surpassed any other thing in which man could engage. They believed that a drop of blood "shed in the cause" would be of more avail than fasting and prayer, and that to be slain in battle meant all sins were immediately forgiven. This brutal sentiment still seems to linger in the souls of some, and they live for no other purpose than fighting their fellow-men, everlastingly attacking somebody. But they are the reactionaries, the obstacles to progress. What we need is, not only the spirit of enterprise and progress, but unity and harmony in order to make every effort in that spirit effective. It is significant that the final effect upon mankind of the spirit of combat, as embodied in the Mohammedan code, means stagnation, while that of peace, as embodied in the Christian religion, means advancement in every direction. That is a truth that might well be considered at this time of the year, when we are about to celebrate the advent of the Prince of Peace.

FOR LEGISLATIVE REFERENCE.

We are informed by the State Library-Gymnasium Commission, that this body desires to obtain the most recent information available, in the form of magazine articles, newspaper clippings, legislative bills, official reports, etc., on the following and kindred subjects. It is believed that many of our citizens will be willing to co-operate with the commission in making such a collection. Arguments for or against any proposed or suggested measures of legislation are especially desirable. Duplicates of the same article are likewise needed. Those willing to assist in this cause will kindly clip out the article or tear out the pages of the magazine containing it and mail the same to J. H. Paul, Secretary, University of Utah, Salt Lake City. The commission does not welcome the entire paper or magazine; it has no room for filing bulky papers; and prefers to have simply the clippings, with the name of the sender attached, while volumes dealing with any of the topics will be acceptable, however, if donated.

Following is a list of the main topics on which press clippings and magazine articles are solicited from all public-spirited citizens:

- Agricultural colleges, automobile regulations; banks and banking; bird preservation; building laws; boards of public control; cities—commission government, civic improvement, home rule, municipal ownership, lighting, water service, street railways, charters, coal prices, child labor, convict labor, corporations, corrupt practices; divorce; drugs, drains and canals; elections; education; employers' liability; fairs; farm products, foods (pure); factory laws; grain inspection; game laws; garbage disposal; health laws, humane society, hygiene in schools; immigration; industrial education, industrial schools; initiative and referendum; injunctions; insurance; interstate commerce; irrigation laws; juvenile courts; labor legislation; liquor laws; lobbying; law codes; monopolies; municipalities; mining laws; navy; old age pensions; public utilities—commissions, laws, reports; parcels post, postal savings banks; railroads—rates, regulation, laws, reports, taxation; recall; roads—laws, building of, state roads to; schools—laws, reports, tax for; States—constitutions, institutions, tax commissions; telephones—connections, competition, rates, regulation; tenure of office—removal by

governor—taxation—income tax, inheritance tax, single tax, corporation tax, insurance tax, rent tax; uniform laws, uniform accounting; water-rights, water-pollution, water ways.

The foregoing list is not intended to be exhaustive, but merely suggestive. Dr. George Thomas, of Logan, president of the Commission, has been the prime mover in this undertaking. He investigated the workings of the legislative reference library in Oregon, and became convinced that such a collection would be of the greatest possible utility to the State and would serve also the useful purpose of supplying the high schools with material for debates. Since, however, the Commission is not a salaried body and cannot devote a great deal of time to the work, it has taken this method of adding to its usefulness.

We need hardly say that we endorse this movement. A few weeks ago this paper urged it. And we give to it the utmost publicity now because it would be well if the citizens generally would take part in the making of such a collection. This could readily be done. Careful arguments in favor of or against various proposed measures of legislation are to be found in the most diverse sort of periodicals and papers. These, if sent to the commission would be of value if preserved for reference and so rendered accessible to those who desire to investigate the various phases of public measures.

So, too, the publishers of certain newspapers and magazines might be willing to send their publications to the commission when they know that such a use is to be made of them. The commission believes one of the most valuable sources of material for legislative reference to be the current newspaper. Through the courtesy of several publishers, within and outside of the State, library commissions in other localities receive several daily and weekly papers. These are looked over as carefully as time permits, and any valuable comment or criticism of any law in any state in which state legislators might be interested is clipped and filed with the subject of which it treats. Defects in the practical operation of existing laws are often pointed out and valuable suggestions of amendments are made by the State papers.

This newspaper material saves the legislative reference library from the possible charge that it seeks to convert legislators into dreamers and theorists. The commissions gather the opinions of experts and students, thereby enabling lawmakers to see the law as specialists believe it should be. But where the ordinary library differs radically from the proposed collection is that this one aims especially to collect evidence upon the actual working of the law under given economic conditions. It is the purpose to make the work as practical as possible. Legislators should know the law of other states, not only as it is, but also as it works.

The commission has found out that the newspaper is valuable, not only because of the editorial and other criticism it contains, but also because there is contained in it mention of material useful to the library. A news item tells of the meeting of some association interested in some public movement and the secretary writes for its report. Or there may be a reference to an address delivered by some practical man of affairs, whose work brings him in constant contact with the working of a certain class of laws, and the commission asks for a copy of the speech. Publishers who may decide to favor the commission with their publications, should, for the present, address the paper to the Secretary of the Library-Gymnasium Commission, University of Utah, Salt Lake City.

MILLIONS FOR PEACE.

Mr. Carnegie has just presented the world a Christmas gift for which future generations, if not the present, will glorify his name. For when it shall come to pass that the nations of the earth shall submit to the judgment of the Supreme Ruler, and peace and righteousness shall prevail, he will be remembered as one of the leaders in the movement toward Mount Zion and the establishment of the millennial reign.

Those who may consider Carnegie as a dreamer and the peace movement as mere phantasmagoria, we beg to remind of a few things actually done during the year for the promotion of it. Congress has authorized President Taft to appoint a peace commission to consider the expediency of utilizing existing international agencies for the purpose of limiting the armaments of the nations of the world by international agreement and of consolidating the combined navies of the world in an international force for the preservation of universal peace. The peace congress at Stockholm requested the governments of other nations to appoint similar commissions.

Mr. Asquith, the English prime minister, in a speech told his hearers that the English government had approached the German government on the subject of discontinuing navy construction. This shows the English sentiment. The reply was that the German government could not do that without an act of parliament repealing the navy law, and that public sentiment in Germany would not approve of this. The Berliner Tageblatt took occasion to enter a protest against this representation of German public opinion. The Tageblatt said: "While Germany would refuse to be dictated to by any foreign parliament, to the extent of her naval armaments, it would be a very different thing if the greatest sea power in the world bowed out the hand with the view of limiting armaments or keeping them at a certain fixed point. Such an offer would be welcomed by the whole nation with the greatest consideration."

Secy. Knox has submitted to the nations his proposition for an international court of arbitral justice, and the most advanced statesmen everywhere are beginning to see that the world is drifting toward a universal federation. These are facts and not fancies. A great deal is being said by the advocates of militarism about the necessity of military training for the preservation of manhood and the exaltation of various noble qualities. But when all is said that can be added on that side, the fact remains that a world federation with an international law code and international courts,

would save a billion to a billion and a half a year in national expenses, and reduce the tax burdens to that extent. The immense benefit that would accrue to the laboring classes of the world are beyond calculation. And manhood would not suffer in the least. Nor would the qualities in man that go to make up heroes. For he who battles with the forces of nature and digs ore from the depths of the mountains, or raises grain for food, or rears lofty structures of steel and brick, fights a nobler battle than he who merely goes forth to kill. And the man who risks his life in the work of peace, on railroads and ships, in battles with fires and natural forces of destruction, is more worthy of the name of hero than he who dies in war. True manhood and womanhood, true heroism are always found under the banners of the Prince of Peace.

It is too late now to do your Christmas shopping early.

It will soon be time for snow balls and fancy dress balls.

It is the talk more than the matter that makes the scandal.

Lots of people would be less interesting if more truthful.

When having their pictures taken most people look denatured.

The only thing that heats a grouch is the artistic temperament.

Never hit a man when he is down. To do so is to forfeit the fight.

Some kind of matches may be made in heaven but lucifer matches are not.

There are many remedies for insomnia but sleep is the only effective one.

There is said to be a revival of poetry in England. It is the revival of the fittest, no doubt.

In Mexico fighting between loyal and insurgent troops is sharing honors with bull fighting.

The Senate is still of the opinion that it should be old men for counsel and young men for war.

Everybody says the Christmas "News" was "just splendid." And what everybody says must be so.

Mr. Carnegie is marching at the head of the peace movement. Like that of the gladiator it is rather slow but sure.

Secretary of the Navy Meyer says that he does not expect any war in his life time. Long live Secretary Meyer!

If Mr. Carnegie has any political ambitions it is very evident that the chief one is not to be secretary of war.

The Boston Transcript laments the "vanishing buckwheat cakes." They always were and always will be a vanishing quantity.

Jack Johnson says that he wants to be a captain of industry. That is easy. Go to the ant, thou slugger, learn of her ways and be wise.

The experiment of furnishing penny lunches to the children of one of the Chicago schools is being tried. Penny-lunch wise; pound-cake foolish.

The modern path of peace bristles with bayonets and battleships. To tread it safely one needs the courage and caution of Christian in passing between the two lions.

"To be content with what we possess is the greatest and most secure riches," says Cicero. A beautiful sentiment but it doesn't furnish the means for making ten million dollar gifts for a peace propaganda.

On the tariff question Senator Lafayette Young of Iowa is a stand-patter of stand-patters; but when it comes to the time honored traditions of the Senate he is more than an insurgent of insurgents; he is a veritable iconoclast of iconoclasts.

President Taft insists that government employes in the various departments in Washington shall work long. Henceforth they must work seven and a half hours a day. That comes dangerously near being cruel and unusual punishment for government employes in Washington.

No Extravagance in Education

December 15, 1910. To the Editor of the Deseret News:

Dear Sir—In relation to your recent editorial on education, which I thoroughly approve, it seems desirable to say that public education, like every other public matter of great importance, can be advanced to a very high standard only by the expenditure of a certain amount of money. On the other hand, the work of instruction may be well done, not only with the least expenditure of money, but with the best interests and financial condition of the people.

Every educator should use his utmost influence to have our educational work so planned and so managed as to accomplish the most with the money available for education. Our system of public instruction from the kindergarten to the university, should all be so organized, so planned, and, if possible, so located and amalgamated as to accomplish the greatest amount of good with the money which the state is able to devote to educational uses.

Extravagance and any unnecessary expenditure of money to accomplish a certain end should not obtain in education any more than in other departments of the work of the state. The aim should be in all state departments and governmental matters to accomplish the utmost with the money available.

The right attitude of the educator toward the people should be to lessen the burdens and to lighten the labors requisite to acquire a livelihood; also to do whatever he can to enable them to acquire the means for comfortable surroundings and to gain leisure for their own improvement. When educators advocate unnecessary duplication of schools, or the expenditure of money which can be expected of money whose boys and girls

PIG BONES WITH THOSE OF KING

New York Press.

The remains of Henry VI of England, who died mysteriously murdered in the Tower of London on May 21, 1471, were recently dug up again, for inspection, from beneath one of the arches in St. George's chapel at Windsor. The bones of an unknown monarch have been mangled about almost as much as he was himself during his 50 years of life. As a result of recurring attacks of insanity and constitutional timidity, he spent a considerable part of his life in the tower, and between times was hustled about England from battlements to battlements and his wife, after his murder in 1471 the body was embalmed and taken up the Thames to Chertsey abbey. Richard III dug up the bones in 1484 and placed them in Windsor Castle. In the intervening 400 years the chapel where they were deposited had been reforested and considerably changed, and some doubt appears to have existed regarding the exact site of the grave. The recent resurrection was for the purpose of settling these doubts at rest.

The things of chief interest in connection with the event were contained in the report of Dr. Macalister, professor of anatomy at Cambridge, the only scientist who had extracts from his official statement are given:

"The bones were those of a fairly strong man, who was at least 5 feet 5 inches in height. The bones of the head were much broken. They were thin and light, and belonged to a skull well formed, but small in proportion to the stature. It was clear from a portion of a lower jaw found that its teeth were lost some time before death. Some of the bones of the body were missing, lost probably at the time of the search for the bones. By some strange mischance the humerus of a small pig was found with the king's bones in the casket. On one of the pig's ribs a hole had been made, but still clinging, and there were blood stains on other pieces."

"The smushed condition of the skull seems to justify the belief that Henry VI was murdered, and probably in a brutal way. The small size of the head in relation to the body may have accounted for his mental deficiencies. These and the fact that the king had brown hair appear to constitute the entire scientific results of the investigation. A competent moralizer might use some ink to good advantage over the pig's bones, by some strange and grotesque mischance laid carefully away in this royal tomb by the side of an English king. The bones, except that of the pig, were placed in a new casket and reburied in the same crypt.

DADDY LONG-LEGS OLD SETTLER

Harper's Weekly. Everybody is well acquainted with the insect called daddy longlegs, but not everybody knows that there is evidence to show that this strange little creature, towering high upon its threadlike stilts, is probably a more ancient inhabitant of America than any representative of the human species.

These insects show the characteristic features that mark them today, although new species have taken the place of the old; for even daddy longlegs now what evolution has attained to something that in his view is perhaps a kind of civilized existence suitable to the exigencies of life in the twentieth century.

JUST FOR FUN

In Dead Earnest.

"The funeral procession was moving along the street when Uncle Abe Burse stepped out of a store. He hadn't heard the news. "Sho," said Uncle Abe Burse, "who they buried today?" "Poor old Tite Harrison," said the storekeeper.

"Sho," said Uncle Abe Burse, "Tite Harrison, he's dead?" "You don't think we're rehearsing with him, do you?" snapped the storekeeper.—Cincinnati Times-Star.

His Heirlooms.

"An heirloom," explained the farmer's wife to her 12-year-old boy, "is something that has been handed down from father to son, and in some instances is greatly prized." "I'd like these heirlooms I'm wearing," remarked the youngster, "a good deal more if they wasn't so long in the legs."—Everybody's.

Giving Himself Away.

Mrs. Galey awoke, took one glance at the clock, grabbed her husband by the shoulder and shook him vigorously. "Wake up, George!" she cried; "it's just 7:40!" "Seven dollars and forty cents!" said Galey, half asleep; "Gee, old man, it's costly to go to sleep in a taxicab, isn't it?"

Just Cause.

"You were good friends; weren't you, up to a certain time?" "Yes, but dog-gone it, I lent him 50 cents and he wanted too much time."—Boston Herald.

Broke It Gently.

"You broke your engagement with Miss Jaullier?" "Yes, but I broke it gently." "How?" "I told her what my salary was."—Cleveland Leader.

give the proper advice both to our lawmakers and to other friends of education, to the end that the public revenues may economically and justly provide such kinds and systems of education as shall best serve the purpose with the least expenditure of the means of the people.

Respectfully, J. T. KINGSBURY.

COLONIAL

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Garrick

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NEXT WEEK: "The Girl of the Golden West."

Z.C.M.I. Suits and Overcoats ONE-FOURTH OFF. Our entire line of Men's, Youths', Boys' and Children's Suits and Overcoats, including the famous "Eff-Eff" Clothing at One-Fourth Off. Gift Suggestions. A complete line of sensible presents that always give pleasure and satisfaction—Gents' house coats, gents' bath robes, gents' dressing gowns, sweaters, suits, underwear, plain and fancy mufflers, handkerchiefs—silk and linen, neckwear, suspenders, gents' umbrellas, gents' and boys' canes, trunks, suit cases and bags. Nice variety of leather toilet cases and a splendid line of suit cases and bags with these fixtures. OUR DRUG STORE IS AT 112-114 SOUTH MAIN STREET.

Z.C.M.I. ORCHESTRAL MUSIC FROM 4 to 6 TOMORROW. The Final Rush Is On. Bring the children to see the beautiful decorations and the brilliant illuminations. Every department teems with appropriate gifts and the price range is so great you can get a suitable present for just the amount you desire to pay. Grand Pre-Xmas Sale. Continues Tomorrow and Wednesday. Never before were such reductions offered so early in the season. ENTIRE LINE OF SUITS AT— Choice of Entire Stock of Silk Waists FOURTH OFF. HALF PRICE. Entire Line of Evening Gowns and Party Dresses— FOURTH OFF. HALF PRICE. ENTIRE LINE OF FURS— FOURTH OFF. A BIG LINE OF CLOTH COATS— HALF PRICE. ENTIRE LINE OF SWEATERS— FOURTH OFF. Choose from Entire Stock of Cloth Coats— FOURTH OFF. A Big Line of Children's Coats at— HALF PRICE. ENTIRE LINE OF CHILDREN'S DRESSES— HALF PRICE. CHOOSE FROM ENTIRE STOCK FOURTH OFF. Entire Stock of Tailored and Lace and Embroidery Trimmed Lawns and Linen Waists. HALF PRICE. ENTIRE LINE OF HOUSE DRESSES— FOURTH OFF. A BIG LINE OF SILK WAISTS— HALF PRICE. ENTIRE LINE OF HEATHER-BLOOM and Sateen Petticoats— FOURTH OFF. The crowds grow more dense each day—shop early then you can make your selections leisurely and with satisfaction to yourself. It will be impossible for us to exchange, refund or allow goods on approval at this busy season of the year. OUR DRUG STORE IS AT 112-114 SOUTH MAIN ST.

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